The Ethics of Hematopoietic Stem Cell Donation by Minors
Lainie Friedman Ross, MD, PhD

In Reply
Jennifer C. Kesselheim, MD, MBE; Leslie E. Lehmann, MD; Nancy Frumer Styron, PsyD, JD; Steven Joffe, MD, MPH

Actual vs Preferred Sources of Human Papillomavirus Information Among Black, White, and Hispanic Parents
Maria De Jesus, PhD; Layla Parast, MS; Rachel C. Shelton, ScD, MPH; Kerry Kokkinogenis, MA; Megan K. D. Othus, PhD; Yi Li, PhD; Jennifer D. Allen, ScD, MPH, RN

Take Me Home: Protecting America’s Vulnerable Children and Families
Dee Wilson, MSW

Bronchiolitis and Respiratory Syncytial Virus
Megan A. Moreno, MD, MSED, MPH


The education of Maasai children is complicated by several factors: (1) the isolation of their villages; (2) all too many children coming to school hungry; (3) the fact that more than 80% of the girls do not pursue education beyond the primary level; and (4) the fact that the indigenous language of the Maasai, Maa, is not allowed to be spoken in schools supported by the government, resulting in a high proportion of young children not understanding the instruction. To address these problems, the independent Maasai Girls’ School was established in March 2008. It is located on the northern border of the Maasai Mara Game Reserve in southwest Kenya and serves 175 girls between the ages of 5 and 12 years. For more information, see http://maasaichildrensinitiative.org/.

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